

that she was not able to read them regularly. In both categories, however, the same decline in the number of correspondences over time was found. The author concludes that the number of correspondences declines but not their detail.

Sondow considers a model of time consisting of a path into the future with many junctions where one has to choose one out of several branches. A correspondence between a dream from the past and real life can only be found on the chosen path. If one further assumes that all branch paths have the same probability of being chosen, the probability for a correspondence between a dream and an experience in daily life is dependent upon the number of junctions. This model could be tested in a setup with a varying number of junctions, preferably using a special subject and/or altered state. Sondow shortly describes a possible design.

The author finally discusses a possible psychological explanation for the decline in the number of correspondences. As human beings are more interested in their short-term than in their long-term future, they "scan" the former better than the latter, raising the chance of finding correspondences shortly after the dream. - J.A.G.M.

03558. Dongen, H. van. Synchronicity and parapsychology. *Tijdschrift voor Parapsychologie*, 1987 (Mar), 55(1), 25-50. 4 figs; 4 illus; 20 refs

In this article various formulations of synchronicity given by Jung (and others) are compared. Several interpretations of simultaneity, e.g., causality, chance, and correspondence, that complicate discussions of synchronicity are pointed out. Subsequently some test implications are derived from the concept of synchronicity that can be confronted with the results of psychical research. As far as its application in parapsychology is concerned, the concept of synchronicity meets the frequently called for requirement of refutability. - DA

03559. Weiner, D. Research into paranormal phenomena in the USA. I. The displacement effect. *Tijdschrift voor Parapsychologie*, 1987 (Mar), 55(1), 51-54. 1 ref

This article summarizes the papers presented at the 29th PA convention that related in some way to the Psi Missing/Displacement Effect (PMDE). - DA

03560. Kasteleyn, E.W. Dowsing rod responses in the vicinity of fossil tide gullies. *Tijdschrift voor Parapsychologie*, 1987 (Jun), 55(2), 2-22. 2 figs; 7 illus; 16 refs

The article describes dowsing experiments which the author, a professional geologist, carried out in the surroundings of Amsterdam. Without any previous dowsing experience, the author underwent strong, reproducible, dowsing reactions within the suburb of Amstelveen. The dowsing locations outlined an open-ended 7 km long structure varying in width from 70 to 350 m. Its features suggest a hidden fossil tide gully but this could not be confirmed because of insufficient drilling information. However, in the Groot Mijdsrecht polder area, where the boundaries of tide gullies have been mapped in detail, a clear correlation between dowsing reactions and (invisible) tide gullies could be established.

The author's findings were comparable with the results of 10 out of 14 other totally unexperienced persons. Although unaware of the former experiments or geological sub-surface conditions, they obtained similar dowsing reactions. Although further research is required, it seems justified to accept as a preliminary conclusion that a correlation

exists between sub-surface tide gullies and dowsing reactions.

Two different hypotheses exist for the explanation of reactions of the dowsing rod: (1) the ideomotor principle of parapsychology attributes the phenomenon to paranormal information; (2) the muscle-tonus-reflex hypothesis ascertains that a physical agent (such as electromagnetic waves, chemicals) is responsible for the muscle reflexes (of the arms). The results of the experiments do not fit in well with the ideomotor principle. They seem to be more in line with Dr. S.W. Tromp's research which led to the muscle-tonus-reflex hypothesis.

Finally, attention is drawn to the possibility that there might indeed exist two types of sensitive persons, namely the "diviners" to whom would apply the ideomotor principle, and the "dowsers" who would function more according to the muscle-tonus-reflex. These two types could, however, be represented in one person. Much more research is needed with sensitive measuring methods to objectively quantify influences on diviners/dowsers. - DA

03561. Millar, Brian. Can paranormal healing relieve high blood pressure? The Attevelt research. *Tijdschrift voor Parapsychologie*, 1987 (Jun), 55(2), 23-37. 10 refs

Expected shortly are the results of a government subsidized experiment conducted by Hans Attevelt to test objectively the effectiveness of paranormal healing on high blood pressure. This article sketches the background against which the results may be viewed.

The history and social context of the research are first described. Then the methodology of the project is examined: This is designed to estimate the relative contributions of both suggestion and PK. Emphasis is laid on points which must be carefully scrutinized in the final report in order to evaluate the results. Three broader issues are singled out for discussion. The first is whether a department of parapsychology is an appropriate place to carry out such research: It is concluded that parapsychology is intellectually qualified to do the job; it is essential, however, for meaningful research that close cooperation with medical experts must be maintained. The second topic discussed is the role of suggestion. This writer has predicted that Attevelt's results will reveal the suggestion component to be much larger than any PK effect which may be present. In this case, research into paranormal healing should not be given up; rather, investigation of the clinical value of suggestion therapies (with paranormal healing as one type) should be vigorously pursued. The third area explored is whether the funding of the Attevelt research is a one-off political gesture by the government or whether a larger scale research program may follow. At this time no definite answer can be expected. Whatever the outcome, the Attevelt research should provide information of potential value to society. It should not be imagined, however, that the results produced will be definitive: only if this experiment gives rise to further work has it truly succeeded. - DA

03562. Weiner, Debra. Research into paranormal phenomena in the USA. II. *Tijdschrift voor Parapsychologie*, 1987 (Jun), 55(2), 38-39.

A short report on papers presented at the 1986 PA Convention dealing with the inconsistent findings in the correlation between psi and the amount of geomagnetic activity. - J.A.G.M.

03563. Millar, Brian. Attevelt update. *Tijdschrift voor*